

March 14th, 2013

Dear Chairperson, and Members of the Public Safety Committee,

The legislature needs victims, and gun owners are not victims. This is what it boils down to.

You say you want new laws to reduce crime? The OLR report (2007-R-0442), shows that you are not using the laws to prosecute criminals AFTER the crimes have been committed. (Picking one crime, "criminal use of a firearm", CGS sect. 53a-216; there were 472 Offenses; with 5 Convictions; and 447 NOLLEs. That's a 1.06% conviction rate, and a 94.7% Nolle rate.)

What is this? 94.7% of the crimes are NOT being prosecuted. We have the laws on the books, but the prosecutors won't prosecute the person who committed the crimes who is sitting in court facing charges FOR the crimes. They're not being prosecuted! And now, you're coming back to us, demanding more laws to "reduce crime", laws that won't be enforced.

The Quinnipiac university poll claims people are going "gitty" to ban this, and to ban that. They THINK it will make them safer- at no cost to themselves, but it won't. Did the Q poll ask them how much of their hard-earned money they're willing to part with to pay for their fantasy gun bans? How much to compensate the law abiding citizens for property the government is now trying to confiscate? Did the poll ask "how much money are you willing to part with to compensate your neighbors, relatives, and friends for the contraband you want confiscated"? \$20? \$200? I bet the enthusiasm for the Quinnipiac poll would drop pretty quickly after asking that question.

And on the confiscation and compensation. You propose the capricious reduction in size of magazines from whatever down to ten, or in NY down to seven. What are you going to do? Is this going to be a magazine "buy-back" like the gun buy-backs in the cities that we are all paying for? The guns used in crimes, or the junk guns which would never be used in crimes anyways. We're already paying for that. So who's going to be compensating those of us who want to remain in compliance with the law? We paid sales tax on these items. Are we going to be taxed to pay ourselves for compensation of our own items?

So, after we go to work and pay the gas tax, the car tax, the property tax, the income tax, the sales tax, and we come home to pay the food tax and the home heating oil tax, and want to provide for our family's defense at no cost to anyone, and have some fun at the range practicing some marksmanship, YOU GUYS convene the legislature and kick us in the teeth. After all we do to enrich the State, we get knocked down, and kicked in the teeth for something we had nothing to do with.

Some people don't realize WHO is responsible for their own safety. Just look up the case ROMANO V. CITY OF DERBY. You'll find that one cannot sue for damages for injuries if the police do not protect you from harm. It's because it's NOT THEIR JOB TO DO SO. Question: Who is responsible for your own protection? (Hint:..... IT'S YOU!)

How are we supposed to protect ourselves? Maybe others are secure in their make-believe world, but I bought a gun and a magazine to protect my family, and I just want to be left alone. I don't ask the government for anything, so why is the legislature making laws to turn me into a criminal?

Why is the legislature acting on gun legislation BEFORE the Police investigation is made public? Why won't the legislature release the medical records for all to see?

The legislature is showing more concern for the rights of a dead-mass-murderer than it is showing for the rights of it's own law abiding citizens.

Sincerely,

Peter Brown
93 Baileyville Rd.
Middlefield, CT. 06455

Firearms Statute, Case Information
from FY 2001 through the first three
quarters of FY 2007
43 different offenses

Possess firearm of deadly weapon
on school ground CGS ss 53a-217b
Offenses Convictions Nolle
161 11 133
100% 6.80% 82%

Stealing a Firearm CGS ss 53a-212
Offenses Convictions Nolle
2186 160 1595
100% 7.20% 73%

Criminal use of a firearm or electronic
defense weapon CGS ss 53a-216
Offenses Convictions Nolle
472 5 447
100 1.06% 94.70%

Topic:

CRIME; FIREARMS; WEAPONS;

Location:

WEAPONS;



OLR RESEARCH REPORT

July 20, 2007

2007-R-0442

CASE STATISTICS FOR FIREARMS VIOLATIONS

By: Christopher Reinhart, Senior Attorney

You asked for case statistics for firearms violations.

We used a database maintained by the Office of Fiscal Analysis to identify firearms statutes and obtain information on the number of cases under them. We did not include hunting violations. The table below displays the information covering fiscal years 2001 through the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007. For each statute, the table only includes those fiscal years where a case was reported. A "nolle" is a case where the prosecutor declined to prosecute that particular charge.

Table 1: Firearms Statute, Case Information from FY 2001 through the First Three Quarters of FY 2007

FY	Offenses	Jury: Guilty	Conviction	Plea	Mail-in Violation or Infraction	Bond Forfeiture	Failure to Appear	Jury: Not Guilty	Non-Jury: Not Guilty	Nolle
VIOLATE PISTOL PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS (CGS § 29-28)										
2002	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
2003	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
2004	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

LAST DAY: Forbes for \$8!

Log in | Sign up | Connect | Help

New Posts

+11 posts this hour

Popular

29 Youngest Billionaire

Lists

The World's Billionai

Video

Billionaire Newcomers



Ralph Benko, Contributor

Economic growth policy, especially through monetary reform

[Follow](#) (79)

OP/ED | 3/11/2013 @ 8:00AM | 634,517 views

1.6 Billion Rounds Of Ammo For Homeland Security? It's Time For A National Conversation



744 comments, 25 called-out

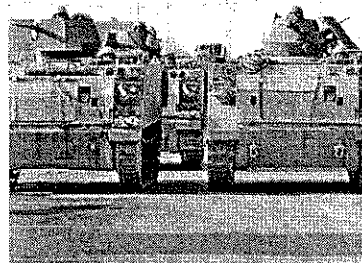
[Comment Now](#)

[Follow Comments](#)

The *Denver Post*, on February 15th, ran an Associated Press article entitled *Homeland Security aims to buy 1.6b rounds of ammo*, so far to little notice. It confirmed that the Department of Homeland Security has issued an open purchase order for 1.6 billion rounds of ammunition.

As [reported elsewhere](#), some of this purchase order is for hollow-point rounds, forbidden by international law for use in war, along with a frightening amount specialized for snipers. Also [reported elsewhere](#), at the height of the Iraq War the Army was expending less than 6 million rounds a month. Therefore 1.6 billion rounds would be enough to sustain a hot war for 20+ years. In America.

Add to this perplexing outré purchase of ammo, DHS now is showing off its acquisition of heavily armored personnel carriers, repatriated from the Iraqi and Afghani theaters of operation. [As observed](#) by "paramilblogger" Ken Jorgustin last September:



Armored Personnel Carriers in Baghdad. (Photo credit: Wikipedia)

170.8k

4.2k

Tweet

129

177

659

3.5k

Most Read on Forbes

NEWS [People Places Companies](#)

1.6 Billion Rounds Of Ammo For Homeland Security? It's Time For A National Conversation +49,513 views

The Best and Worst Cities For Jobs This Spring +42,318 views

How To See Comet PANSTARRS +29,762 views

Starcraft 2: Heart of the Swarm Review - Part 1 +31,506 views

The World's Youngest Billionaires: 29 Under 40 +29,028 views

[+ show more](#)



Ralph Benko

Contributor

[Follow](#) (79)

I serve as senior advisor, economics, for American Principles in Action, advisor to and editor of the *Lehrman Institute's The Gold Standard Now*, and am, with Charles Kadlec, the author of *"The 21st Century Gold Standard: For Prosperity, Security,*

[+ show more](#)

The author is a Forbes contributor. The opinions expressed are those of the writer.

RALPH BENKO'S POPULAR POSTS

1.6 Billion Rounds Of Ammo For Homeland Security? It's Time For A National Conversation 634,515 views

How President Obama Lost His Shirt to John Boehner 87,349 views

The End Of The Karl Rove Death Grip Signals A Reagan Renaissance 66,044 views

The Constitutional Populist Realignment Of 2012 64,010 views

Gingrich Vs. Obama: American Exceptionalism Vs. The Reconquest Of America By Europe 33,291 views



NRA Winning the Influence Battle Over Gun Control

Bruce Rogers
Forbes Staff

“ [T]he Department of Homeland Security is apparently taking delivery (apparently through the Marine Corps Systems Command, Quantico VA, via the manufacturer – Navistar Defense LLC) of an undetermined number of the recently retrofitted 2,717 ‘Mine Resistant Protected’ MaxxPro MRAP vehicles for service on the streets of the United States.”

These MRAP's ARE BEING SEEN ON U.S. STREETS all across America by verified observers with photos, videos, and descriptions.”

Regardless of the exact number of MRAP's being delivered to DHS (and evidently some to POLICE via DHS, as has been observed), why would they need such over-the-top vehicles on U.S. streets to withstand IEDs, mine blasts, and 50 caliber hits to bullet-proof glass? In a war zone... yes, definitely. Let's protect our men and women. On the streets of America... ?”

PART I – THE SCHEDULE
SECTION C – DESCRIPTION/SPECIFICATIONS/STATEMENT OF WORK

3.0 REQUIREMENTS AND TESTING STANDARDS

- 3.1 General. DHS and its components have a requirement for a 5.56x45mm NATO, select-fire firearm suitable for personal defense use in close quarters and/or when maximum concealment is required. Only one specific nomenclature firearm from each Contractor shall be submitted for solicitation testing and considered for contract award.
- 3.2 Testing. The specifications that are subject to testing under this contract are set forth in Table I, Requirements Verification Test Matrix on page 4. The National Firearms and Tactical Training Unit (NFTTU) will conduct all testing; however, NFTTU reserves the right to use an outside laboratory to conduct performance verification if it deems necessary.

The awardee or awardees of the subject contract agrees to allow DHS to release testing data of their firearm samples to Federal agencies, Military, and law enforcement. Release of this data will be on a case-by-case basis and will only be forwarded after receipt of a request on official agency or department letterhead. Requests to DHS will state that the "Information is requested for official use only and will not be disseminated outside the requesting agency (i.e. Federal agencies, etc.) or department.

- 3.2.1 Solicitation Test. The solicitation testing will verify that initial firearm samples supplied by each competing Contractor meet the minimum requirements of this SOW. Contractor's samples will then be rated on their ability to surpass all performance parameters in Table I, Requirements Verification Test Matrix, on page 4. Those performance characteristics listed under Basic Compliance criteria shall be certified by the Contractor, and/or evaluated by Non-Destructive Inspection (NDI) conducted by the NFTTU. Major performance characteristics are requirements that will be ascertained by functional testing of the firearms. Testing may be halted for any sample (and the associated samples rejected) if a firearm fails any Basic Compliance or Major requirement (as determined by NFTTU). Testing will be halted for any sample (and the associated samples rejected) if a firearm from that Contractor exhibits hazardous and/or unsafe attributes (as determined by NFTTU). All solicitation samples from awardee of the subject contract will become property of DHS/ICE NFTTU upon receipt and will not be returned. Samples from the unsuccessful offerors will be returned.
- 3.2.2 First Article Test (FAT). The specifications annotated for FAT in Table I will be verified for First Article samples received under the contract. All FAT samples must meet the requirements set forth in this solicitation and exhibit performance that is comparable to what was demonstrated during solicitation testing for all requirements during FAT. The Government reserves the right to decrease the amount of testing it performs under the FAT regime. All samples submitted pursuant to FAT will become property of DHS/ICE NFTTU upon receipt and will not be returned. The Government may invoke its right to demand the Contractor conduct a FAT for the following conditions:
- a. First twelve production samples after solicitation.
 - b. Design change of the firearm or components.
 - c. Design change of manufacturer's production process and/or equipment.
 - d. Relocation of manufacturer's production facility.
 - e. Major firearm quality defects, recalls, and/or any other substandard performance issues.